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Dec. 22, 1958

## PARLIAMENT GETS 12-MILE-LIMIT BILL

Paris, AFP, Radioteletype in French to Agency Offices, Dec. 20, 1958,  
1706 GMT--E

(Text) Teheran--On Saturday the Iranian Government submitted to Parliament a bill extending the limit of the territorial waters to 12 kilometers. This move seems to be connected with a similar decision reached last month by the Iraqi Government. As a result, the two countries' territorial waters will overlap in the Persian Gulf, particularly at the mouth of the Shatt al-Arab. By this action the Iranians intend to reject in advance any Iraqi claims on undersea zones where the Iranian National Petroleum Company plans to prospect for oil.

## UAR GRANTS ASYLUM TO IRANIAN PUBLISHER

Beirut, ANA, Radioteletype in Arabic to the Near East, Dec. 19, 1958,  
0930 GMT--M

(Text) Damascus--It was announced here that the UAR granted political asylum to an Iranian journalist who arrived in Damascus 10 days ago. A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said Hoseyn Sarabi, former publisher of RASTAKHIZ KHUZISTAN and JANUB-I IRAN, is the first Iranian to seek political refuge in the Syrian region. He added that the UAR authorities approved Sarabi's request after an investigation and on condition that he not engage in political activities. Sarabi told newsmen he was the first to call for nationalization of oil in Iran. He said he will soon leave for Cairo to thank President Nasir for granting him asylum. Sarabi yesterday visited Interior Minister Sarraj for the same purpose.

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ENVOY TO IRAQ--The Foreign Ministry announced Dec. 20 that Amanullah Ardalan has been appointed ambassador to Iraq. The Iraqi Government has agreed to the appointment. (Teheran, Dec. 20, 1958, 1730 GMT--M) (UNCLASSIFIED)

LAND GRANTS--On Dec. 21 the Shah delivered deeds to the grantees of state land in five villages in the Garmsar area. Each allotment varies from six to eight hectares. Additional grants are planned as soon as survey operations are completed and cooperative societies are established. (Teheran, Dec. 21, 1958, 1100 GMT--M) (UNCLASSIFIED)

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TURKEY  
Dec. 22, 1958

(Editor's Note: According to Ankara radio at 0545 GMT Dec. 20, Dr. Kuckuk said: "We supplied American and British statesmen and politicians with the most categorical proof that Cyprus is a part of Turkey, and that the Turks of Cyprus cannot be left to be ruled by the Greeks. American and British politicians accepted our views and stand.")

## GREECE SEES TREND, WANTS EARLY SOLUTION

Ankara, Turkish Home Service, Dec. 19, 1958, 1800 GMT--M

(Summary) CUMHURİYET today carries an article by Omer Sami Cosar stating: With the opening of the Turkish-Greek talks in Paris, the Cyprus dispute may possibly enter a new stage. Judging from the statements of the Greek Foreign Minister, the new attitude of Athens seems to be that Greece is prepared to attend a tripartite conference but the conference should find a final solution.

It is clear that the Greek Foreign Minister, who has seen that the new developments of the issue were to a certain extent favorable for Turkey, wishes an early and final agreement. He said yesterday that if the seven-year partnership plan was put into practice, and the fixing of the final status of the island was left until the end of this period, the parties would work to create favorable grounds for their own intentions and some more dangerous situation would arise.

"According to Averof, the final status of the island must be determined immediately. Averof realizes that if the final status were to be fixed seven years later, and if the Turks and Greeks of Cyprus were given an opportunity to run their own affairs during this period, it would be impossible to prevent the partitioning of Cyprus in 1965."

The important statement by Macmillan in the House of Commons shows why the Greek Foreign Minister is worried and why he wants agreement on the final status now. Macmillan openly stated that if no other solution is found, partition will be carried out, and that this is technically possible.

"The Greek Foreign Minister aims at removing the possibility of partition entirely, and at having the partnership changed again in a way to make the partition of the island impossible. While these aims of Greece are obvious, Athens is aware even better than we how difficult it is to achieve a final solution, despite the good will displayed by Turkey."